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Chapter 1 : Guide to the Cairo Museum [Electronic Edition]

The wreath of Eglantine, and other poems Item Preview remove-circle Share or Embed This Item. Ode Recited at the Consecration of the Stonewall Cemetery

Benjamin was the first Jew to be elected to the United States Senate who had not renounced the religion, and the first of that faith to hold a Cabinet position in North America. Benjamin was born to Sephardic Jewish parents from London, who had moved to St. Seeking greater opportunities, his family emigrated to the United States, eventually settling in Charleston, South Carolina. Benjamin attended Yale College but left without graduating and moved to New Orleans, where he read law and passed the bar. Benjamin rose rapidly both at the bar and in politics. He became a wealthy slaveowner and served in both houses of the Louisiana legislature prior to his election to the Senate in There, he was an eloquent supporter of slavery, and resigned as senator after Louisiana left the Union in early Benjamin had little to do in that position, but Davis was impressed by his competence and appointed him Secretary of War. Benjamin firmly supported Davis, and the President reciprocated the loyalty by promoting him to Secretary of State in March while Benjamin was being criticized for the rebel defeat at the Battle of Roanoke Island. As Secretary of State, Benjamin attempted to gain official recognition for the Confederacy by France and the United Kingdom, but his efforts were ultimately unsuccessful. To preserve the Confederacy as military defeat made its situation increasingly desperate, he advocated freeing and arming the slaves, but his proposals were not accepted until it was too late. When Davis fled the Confederate capital of Richmond in early, Benjamin went with him, but left the presidential party and was successful in escaping, whereas Davis was captured by Union troops. Benjamin made his way to Britain and became a barrister, again rising to the top of his profession before retiring in He died in Paris the following year. Following a tradition adhered to by some Sephardi, he was named for his paternal grandfather, who performed the brit milah, or circumcision ceremony. The Benjamins encountered hard times in the Danish West Indies, as normal trade was blocked by the British occupation. In the Benjamin family moved to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where they had relatives. Philip Benjamin was not financially successful there, and around moved with his family to Charleston, South Carolina. That city had the largest Jewish community in the United States and a reputation for religious tolerance. Philip was learned in his faith but was again unsuccessful in business; Rebecca earned money for the family by operating a fruit stand near the harbor. He attended the Fayetteville Academy, a well-regarded school where his intelligence was recognized. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, was among its alumni. Although Benjamin was successful as a student at Yale, he left abruptly in without completing his course of study. The reasons for this are uncertain: He considered bringing suit for libel but litigation was impractical. In, his sole surviving classmate wrote that Benjamin had been expelled for gambling. One of his biographers, Robert Meade, considered the evidence of wrongdoing by Benjamin to be "too strong to be ignored", but noted that at the time Benjamin left Yale, he was only 16 years old. According to Rabbi Bernard W. Martin on the condition that she teach him French. In late, at age 21, he was admitted to the bar. Martin had scandalized New Orleans society by her conduct, and William De Ville, in his journal article on the Benjamin marriage contract, suggests that the "St. Martin family was not terribly distraught to be rid of their young daughter" and that "Benjamin was virtually suborned to marry [Natalie], and did so without hesitation in order to further his ambitions". While a senator, in the late s he persuaded Natalie to rejoin him and expensively furnished a home in Washington for all three to live in. Natalie and their daughter soon embarked again for France. Benjamin, publicly humiliated by his failure to keep Natalie, consigned the household goods to auction. Daniel Brook, in a article about Benjamin, suggests that early biographies read as though "historians are presenting him as an almost farcically stereotypical gay man and yet wear such impervious heteronormative blinders that they themselves know not what they write". Davis acknowledged "cloaked suggestions that he [Benjamin] was a homosexual". Still, clients were slow to come in his first years in practice, and he had enough free time to compile and publish, with Thomas Slidell, the

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Digest of the Reported Decisions of the Superior Court of the Late Territory of Orleans and the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana in , which required the analysis of 6, cases. When Slidell published a revised edition in , he did so alone, as Benjamin was too busy trying cases to allow him to participate. By , the city had become the fourth largest in the United States and among the wealthiest. Many of the best lawyers in the country practiced commercial law there, and Benjamin successfully competed with them. In one case, he successfully represented the seller of a slave against allegations that the seller knew the slave had incurable tuberculosis. Although Benjamin tried some jury cases, he preferred bench trials in commercial cases and was an expert at appeals. He represented insurance companies being sued for the value of slaves who had revolted aboard the ship *Creole* in , as they were being transported in the coastwise slave trade from Virginia to New Orleans. The rebels had sailed the ship to Nassau in the Bahamas , British territory, where most were freed, as Britain had abolished slavery. Benjamin made several arguments, the most prominent of which was that the slaveowners had brought the revolt on themselves by packing the slaves in overcrowded conditions. What is a slave? He is a human being. He has feelings and passion and intellect. His heart, like the heart of the white man, swells with love, burns with jealousy, aches with sorrow, pines under restraint and discomfort, boils with revenge, and ever cherishes the desire for liberty. Considering the character of the slave, and the peculiar passions which, generated by nature, are strengthened and stimulated by his condition, he is prone to revolt in the near future of things, and ever ready to conquer his liberty where a probable chance persons itself. Evans finds it remarkable and a testament to Benjamin that he could be elected to office in antebellum Louisiana, a slave society, after writing such words; [16] however, this may reflect more our present understanding of an antebellum slave society than their reality. Electoral career State politician Benjamin was a supporter of the Whig Party from the time of its formation in the early s. He became increasingly involved in the party, and in ran unsuccessfully for the New Orleans Board of Aldermen. He was elected, though the Democrats alleged fraud: Whig supporters, to obtain the vote at a time when the state had a restrictive property qualification for suffrage , acquired licenses for carriages. A voter did not have to demonstrate that the carriage existed, but his license had to be accepted as evidence of ownership by election officials. The Democratic press blamed Benjamin as the strategist behind this maneuver. In , the legislature voted to hold a constitutional convention, and Benjamin was chosen as a delegate from New Orleans. His position prevailed, and slaves were not counted at all for electoral purposes in Louisiana state elections. According to Evans, his "tact, courtesy, and ability to find compromises impressed the political elders in all corners of the state". Hidden beneath the free and easy relationships between Jew and Gentile in the antebellum South was a layer of prejudice that derived from historic anti-Semitism. The obverse of the picture of the Jew as the Biblical patriarch and apostle of freedom was the image of the Judas-traitor and the Shylock-materialist who preyed on the misfortunes of the country. But the high incidence of Jewish assimilation, the availability of the black as a scapegoat for social ills, and the relative absence of crisesâ€”economic and otherwiseâ€”were factors which repressed, at least temporarily, the latent anti-Jewish feeling in the South. The Benjamin marriage was by then failing, and he hoped in vain that his wife would be content at the plantation. Benjamin threw his energy into improving Bellechasse, importing new varieties of sugar cane and adopting up-to-date methods and equipment to extract and process the sugar. He purchased slaves to work the plantation, and had a reputation as a humane slaveowner. This would speed passenger traffic and cargo shipments. Its commerce makes empires of the countries to which it flows. In private correspondence he warned backers of problems; project workers suffered yellow fever, shipments of construction materials hit rough seas, and actions or inaction by both U. Backers had invested several hundred thousand dollars by the time the project died after the outbreak of the American Civil War in . He was still away in October , when the Whigs nominated him for the state Senate. Despite his absence, he was easily elected. Senate seat that would become vacant on March 4, . Some Whig newspapers thought Benjamin too young and inexperienced at forty, despite his undoubted talent, but the Whig legislative caucus selected him on the second ballot, and he was elected by the two houses over Democrat Solomon W. The New York Times reported on February 15, that "if the President nominates

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Benjamin, the Democrats are determined to confirm him. Pierce Butler , a future Supreme Court justice, suggested in his biography of Benjamin that the newly elected senator likely declined these offers not only because he preferred active politics, but because he could maintain his law practice and substantial income as a senator, but could not as a justice. Supreme Court, Benjamin won 13 of his first 18 cases. These new colleagues included Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, Robert M. Hunter of Virginia, and Sam Houston of Texas. The slavery issue was in a brief remission as much of the country wished to accept the Compromise of as a final settlement. When the Senate was not in session, Benjamin remained in Washington, D. About this time Benjamin sold his interest in Bellechasse, lacking the time to deal with plantation business. As Butler put it, "he could no more see that it was right for Northern people to rob him of his slave than it would be for him to connive at horse stealing". Evans ascribes this to Benjamin not being raised as a slaveowner, but coming to it later in life. They feared that freeing the slaves would ruin many and lead to murders and rapes by the newly liberated of their former masters and mistresses. Such a massacre had been feared by Southerners since the Haitian Revolution , the violent revolt known as "Santo Domingo" in the South, in which the slaves of what became Haiti killed many whites and mulattoes in while gaining independence from French control. He said that slaves were for the most part well treated, and plantation punishments, such as whipping or branding, were more merciful than sentences of imprisonment that a white man might receive in the North for similar conduct. Depending on the outcome of such elections, slavery might spread to territories closed to it under the Compromise of In the debate over the bill, Benjamin defended this change as returning to "the traditions of the fathers", that the federal government not legislate on the subject of slavery. He said that the South merely wished to be left alone. The bill passed, [39] but its passage had drastic political effects, as the differences between North and South that had been settled by the Compromise were reopened. Benjamin continued to caucus with the remains of the Whig Party through and , [41] but as a member of a legislative minority, he had little influence on legislation, and received no important committee assignments. Nevertheless, he understood that any dissolution would not be peaceful, stating in that "dreadful will be the internecine war that must ensue". Douglas contended that although the Supreme Court, in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* , had stated Congress could not restrict slavery in the territories, the people of each territory could pass legislation to bar it. This position was anathema to the South. Benjamin was joined in his opposition to Douglas by Senator Davis; the two were so successful that the convention was not able to nominate anyone and split into Northern and Southern factions. Despite their agreement in opposing Douglas, Benjamin and Davis differed on some race issues:

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Chapter 2 : Allen Ginsberg - Wikipedia

Myles Standish, with an account of the exercises of consecration of the monument ground on Captain's hill, Duxbury, Aug. 17, Prepared by Stephen M. Allen.

So Waite referred to himself in the prospectus for the revised edition of his book, *The Secret Tradition in Freemasonry* [1], but it is doubtful if a single masonic scholar of his time - or since - could be found who would agree that this self-adulation was justified. During his lifetime Waite was castigated, and with justification, for his peculiarities of style, for his frequent errors of historical fact and for his cavalier attitude and contemptuous references to his contemporaries. Unlike many of his contemporaries, Waite was meticulous about recording the minutiae of his life, and he took great care that all the records of his work and career should be preserved after his death. These records, now kept in private hands and to which the present writer has been granted full access, comprise his private diaries from to , an extended diary for , the Minute Books of his Rosicrucian Order, working notes and proofs of many of his published books, and a long series of bound volumes of his periodical contributions, reviews and masonic ephemera. Waite was also a prolific letter-writer, and I have been fortunate in being able to examine his correspondence with the late Bro. The events of his early life are, however, obscure and difficult to establish in any detail - almost certainly because he wished to hide them. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, on 2 October , his father, Charles Waite, a captain in the American merchant marine, did die at sea; his mother, Emma Lovell, the daughter of a wealthy London merchant involved in the East India trade, did return to England shortly afterwards with the two-year-old Arthur and his infant sister Frederika. Rejection by her family was almost certainly the cause, too, of her conversion to the Roman Catholic Church - an event that was to have an even greater effect upon Waite than his illegitimacy. He turned instead towards Spiritualism but found no spiritual consolation and moved on to the Theosophical Society, which fascinated him although he disliked the anti-Christian bias of works of H. Blavatsky who was its driving force. In this way he approached magic in general and Eliphas Levi [6] in particular, and began to realize where his real dedications lay. He had already written and published many poems and imitation romances [7] but was forced to recognize, reluctantly, his shortcomings as a writer of fiction and entered instead upon his career as a critical expounder of the history and doctrines of occultism in all its forms. Waite was never happy with popular occultism and he rejected from the start its follies and pretensions, for he was an acute, if untrained, critic and recognized the need for historical textual accuracy if anything of value was to be drawn from his chosen field. His first essay in occultism was an anthology of the writings of Eliphas Levi [8], which he followed with a study of the Rosicrucian manifestos, written as a corrective to the lunacies of Hargrave Jennings [9]. The translations from Levi contained a few incidental references to masonry, but for his *Real History of the Rosicrucians* Waite was obliged to consider the subject more carefully. He rejected the thesis of Buhle that Freemasonry was derived from Rosicrucianism and set out the differences between the two brotherhoods: It is free alike from the enthusiasm and the errors of the elder Order,. In such a way Waite clearly exhibited his disdainful attitude to the Craft, a disdain that he extended to the higher degrees for in a careful distinction between the Rose Croix degree and Rosicrucianism proper, he is most unflattering to the former: The origin of the Rose-Cross degree is involved in the most profound mystery. In his reply [14] Waite apologized and offered to omit the offending text from subsequent editions of the book. Honour was thus satisfied but it is probable that Waite wrote his apology solely to ensure that there should be no loss of sales to potential purchasers within the S. Waite returned to the subject of Freemasonry in with an article in *The British Mail* [16], a journal that he edited for Horatio Bottomley. His conviction that Freemasonry had lost its way is stressed in *The Occult Sciences* [18], in which he says: We must counsel him to overcome this gravitation of his desires towards Masonry. Its true principles, according to Waite, are these: These principles are now obscured, but can yet be recovered. And the reader is left in little doubt that it is Waite who can and will restore Freemasonry to its lost glory: MacGregor Mathers, on the basis of manuscript

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rituals written in cipher and produced under highly suspicious circumstances [20]. These were supplemented by a series of letters - of even more questionable authenticity - allegedly emanating from a Fraulein Anna Sprengel of Nuremberg known within the Order as Soror Sapiens Dominabitur Astris; each member was obliged to take a pious motto, usually in Latin who gave Westcott authority from the German centre of the Order to found a Temple in London, to be known by the name of Isis Urania. The hierarchical structure of the Golden Dawn and its system of grades paralleled those of the S. Whether the pseudonym and motto were intended to irritate Westcott, by the implication that his German mentor was involved with the Grand Orient of France, or whether Waite hoped that by using the motto he would increase sales of the book is unclear, but they do indicate an irreverent attitude to the Order that he was to maintain for a number of years. It was not on the score of morality, seeing that there were Fratres et Sorores; for on this ground it is just to say that no breath of scandal ever arose in the G. His scruples were eventually overcome however and, after three years, during which time he issued a series of alchemical translations and edited an occult journal entitled *The Unknown World*, he rejoined the Golden Dawn on 17 February, although he was not to enter the Second Order, the *Ordo Rosae Rubeae et Aureae Crucis* [25], until March. I had been moderately certain that there was little enough to miss; but his keenness prevailed in the end, and I made an application to rejoin But Palmer-Thomas did not join the Golden Dawn until November and it seems probable that it was the Second Order that he encouraged Waite to enter, as he himself had done in April. Waite goes on to say that it was his membership of the Second Order that led him ultimately to seek initiation into Freemasonry, but there were other influences at work upon him before this time. Each successive work became more extravagant in its allegations of satanic practices within Freemasonry, until the publication in of *Y-a-t-il des Femmes dans la Franc-Maconnerie?* This is followed by a list of members of the High Council of the S. By this time, and with such allegations, the controversy over Diana Vaughan had spread to England, where Waite took a leading role in the counter-attacks upon this suppositious lady freemason. A series of detailed rebuttals of her claims was published in the correspondence columns of the Spiritualist journal *Light* [29], and Waite then analysed the whole of the literature about the Palladium in his book *Devil-Worship in France* [30], demonstrating conclusively the fictitious nature of the whole affair - and this a year before Jogand-Page admitted that it had been a hoax designed to embarrass the French anti-masons. He had also earned the gratitude of both Westcott and Yarker for refuting the outrageous allegations of their involvement with Satanism, and for giving a far kinder description of the S. Yarker, especially, was impressed. Thus pleased with Waite, Yarker was soon to have further and more significant contact with him. It is sometimes said that the fraternity in England possesses no literature because masons fail to support any enterprise of the kind. He wrote to Yarker for advice about joining the Martinist Order; Yarker was enthusiastic: Martin to receive a non-mason, and I have no doubt that it would be found inconvenient both to you and them. However that need not interfere with my conferring the Order upon you as I had it myself from a non-mason, the Baron Surdi of Prague. The ritual is properly in four books - I enclose you the first, and you need only send me a short note that you conform yourself entirely to carry out the Ob. Waite was delighted at this response and sent his obligation by return, expressing at the same time his own wish to promote the Order: The fact that I am not a mason makes that honour somewhat exceptional, and I can but value it the more highly in consequence. I entirely conform to the obligation required of the candidate, and I hereby pledge myself never to reveal the name of my Initiator to anybody or to make it public in what manner soever. I shall look forward to the receipt of the third. However his enthusiasm for the doctrines of Saint-Martin remained and in he completed a major study which is still the only significant English work on Saint-Martin [42]. The doctrines of Saint-Martin are diffuse and difficult to elucidate with any clarity but Waite succeeded admirably in his presentation. Louis Claude de Saint-Martin was published in May but review copies had been sent out several months earlier. As will be seen, what he learned was of yet another source of secret rites, and it was unquestionably the continuing quest for rituals that led Waite to Freemasonry. He was already dissatisfied with the rituals of the Golden Dawn in both form and content, and he had determined to reshape them and to divert the course of the Order down mystical rather

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than magical paths; in this endeavour he was supported by Marcus Worsley Blackden, a fellow adept and amateur Egyptologist: Beeching who was then both Master of Runymede and Secretary of St. Initiation into Craft Masonry brought no spiritual enlightenment to Waite: My Initiation was nothing therefore but a means to an end: He was not enthusiastic about his brother masons: It is not to be expected that they should make for the Life Eternal and I suppose that they are not more eternally voided of all importance than other legislative documents framed for lodges and chapters by "hollow hearts and empty heads" [56]. He also disliked office: I took the last possible train which would have brought me in time for my part of the ceremony and arrived only in time for the dinner. But despite these inner reservations he was popular with his fellow-members of Runymede Lodge, who saw him in a dual role: Beeching, an adept at doggerel verse, referred to both roles when describing the Senior Deacon: Bullock was initiated on 14 June , but resigned from membership in the following year. Waite regularly attended meetings of Runymede Lodge until when he moved from Ealing in West London to Ramsgate in Kent, after which time his association with Craft Masonry faded although he remained a member of his mother lodge until his death. On 10 April he and Blackden were admitted to the grade of Zelator in the S. Here they rested, and Waite prepared for a journey to Switzerland and for reception into the one Rite he craved the most: The theory that all esoteric practices and traditions, whether alchemy, the Hebrew Kabbalah, the legends of the Holy Grail, Rosicrucianism, Christian mysticism or Freemasonry, were secret paths to a direct experience of God had been developed by Waite over many years. He was convinced that the symbolism in each of these traditions had a common root and a common end, and that their correct interpretation would lead to a revelation of concealed ways to spiritual illumination. In his published works it is difficult to find this theory of the secret tradition clearly expressed, but it is put quite succinctly in *The Secret Tradition in Freemasonry*: He further believed that a proper understanding of the tradition in Freemasonry would enable him to construct rituals of his own devising, the working of which would lead all those who took part to a spiritual enlightenment of their own. It was thus of crucial importance for Waite to gain access to the Rectified Rite which represented, par excellence, the secret tradition in practice but, while he prepared the ground for his visit to Geneva, he was also collecting other rites and planning the moves that would lead him in to gain control of the faction-ridden Golden Dawn [64]. Waite had no intention of encroaching on the jurisdiction of Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Great Priory or Supreme Council, and sought possession only of rites that were moribund, quasi-masonic or unrecognized in England. At a later meeting the C. Greater satisfaction was anticipated by Waite from the C. By a curious fatality I always turn the wrong way. I do not know why this should be, and really it is very confusing. I do not know whether I am proud of my infirmity like St. His own rituals were to be easier to perform. His visit did not begin well: Waite was also disappointed with the ceremony: I went through an almost indescribable initiation, the officiating brethren wearing white surplices and holding small pieces of tallow candle in their hands. There was no attempt at reciting the ritual from memory, books being used for the purpose and the ceremony was simply muddled through The Obligation Degree was administered to me with very curious variations on the part of the Grand Master so as to enable me to receive anything else which I wanted, but it is quite impossible to make any clear inference from the wording of the pledge. Worse was to follow:

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Chapter 3 : Julia Ward Howe, , Vol. II.

It was conveyed thence to Springfield, where, on the following day, in presence of a great concourse of people, it was laid beside the remains of his mother, in the beautiful cemetery which his father had designed and planned.

Prepared by Stephen M. Stephen Merrill , THE character of the Pilgrims of New England probably stands out with more force and is as marked and distinctive as that of the pioneer settlers or conquerors of any country of which we read, while the result of their influence upon the nationality they created has been much wider spread, more various and beautiful, and giving life to a more liberal national and religious sentiment than that ever before engrafted in the hearts of any people. The Norman conquest, from which so much has been claimed for humanity, though so cruel and devastating in its first effects, and which for eight hundred years has exerted such an influence in the Old World, was conceived in sin, selfishness, and an unholy ambition, and was established with a vengeance diabolic and almost unheard of in the history of nations. The landing of the Pilgrims, and the settlement of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, on the contrary, gave birth to national ideas which were the offspring of a pure and supreme love of Deity, a free and untrammelled worship, and a government of universal liberty, based upon Christian principle, preceding, in all cases, the cravings for worldly gain or ambitious personal preferment. The sterling worth of a people in humble life, that would forsake home, friends, and country, cross the trackless ocean, and settle upon a frozen, barren shore, with privations and sufferings before them which they were certain to meet, shows the possession of a moral strength and force, that, perpetuated in their descendants, gives the New England people an ancestry of which they may justly be proud. Captain Myles Standish was born at Lancashire, England, probably in . He descended from a long and illustrious line of ancestors of that name. They separated,—" Jordan" becoming the proprietor of Standish, and " Hugh " of Duxbury, one upholding the Catholic, the other the Protestant religion. The baronetcy of Standish, elected in , became extinct in . The family seats are situated near the village of Chorley, in Lancashire, and the property is large, the income being some five hundred thousand dollars per annum. The records of the parish from to were thoroughly searched a few years since by Mr. Bromley, the agent sent out by the heirs of Standish in this country, the result proving to his mind that Myles Standish was the true and rightful heir to the estates which were surreptitiously detained from him. Justin Winsor, in his History of Duxbury, says: The mutilation of these pages is supposed to have been accomplished, when, about twenty years before, similar inquiries were made by the family in America. He repaired to the Netherlands, the seat of war, where he remained a short time after peace was declared, but soon joined the English refugees of Leiden. He joined the first company of Pilgrims for America, and on their arrival on the coast was sent out in the command of the shallop with sixteen men, to make discoveries along the shore. After spending nearly a month in various expeditions, surveying the different bays and channels, he reported in favor of the harbor of Plymouth as a settling point, where the final landing was made. He was soon elected to the chief military command, a position he retained till his death, thirty-six years afterwards. There is, perhaps, no parallel of his military experience in the early settlement of the country.. In his various expeditions against the Indians he wanted but few men, and the choice of these he claimed for himself. He was always a leader in every hazardous undertaking, and the people, confiding in his bravery and prudence, were ever ready to place themselves under his command, and in the most trying conflicts they felt themselves secure. On this expedition, the most celebrated one of his life, and which is possibly a fair criterion of his character, he chose but eight men, refusing any more. On arriving at the settlement he found the people scattered, wholly unconscious of their impending danger. Having quickly assembled them, he informed them of their situation, not, however, without exciting the suspicions of the Indians. Then seizing Pecksuot, he snatched his knife from his belt, and his men fell upon the others. A short struggle ensued, which ended in the death of Pecksuot by Standish, and that of the other Indians, save the youth, whom they afterwards hung. Upon his decisive action at this moment we cannot but feel that depended much, - not merely the preservation of the company to whose

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succor he had come, but the existence, perhaps, of the whole colony. Had they been successful in their designs here, elated by their recent victory, they would have made the settlement of Plymouth the next object for their depredations, and the lives of the whole colony would have fallen victims to their cruel barbarity. His was not distant from the foresight of the captain. He struck a mighty blow, and, by determined action in a time of doubt, dispelled the fears of his followers and sent terror upon the enemy. This action needs no apology. He acted but the part of a brave defender of his country, who feels that upon his own vigorous exertions the defense of the people depends. And, says his biographer, men of his profession will admire his courage, his promptitude and decision in the execution of his orders. He is called by Prince one of those heroes of antiquity, "who chose to suffer affliction with the people of God; who, through faith, subdued kingdoms; wrought righteousness; obtained promises; stopped the mouths of lions; waxed valiant in fight, and turned to flight the armies of the aliens. He held the office of an assistant and deputy during the whole of his life, was treasurer of the colony from 1633 to 1639, and once he was sent to England, as their agent. Scarcely an appraisal was made, where the colony were interested, but Standish was on the commission, unless otherwise occupied. About the year 1639, he settled in Duxbury, on a tract of land granted to him by the colony, and which has since been known as the Standish farm. Tradition fixes his house on the southeastern part of the peninsula, where there still remain the walls of two cellars, singularly joined at one end. It is supposed that the cellar of one part was constructed to accommodate a storehouse, built after his death, in 1640, by his son Alexander, which was supposed to have been burned some time during the next nine years, or previous to 1649. This fact is fully verified by the appearance of the beams in the present building, which show not only the marks of former use, but bear traces upon them of the use of a whip-saw, an implement which antedated the establishment of saw-mills. It is also supposed that the hearth. There is nothing left to give the true size or shape of the original house, though the timbers that were transferred to the new one were mostly of oak, and were very strong. They are still quite sound, and show the old mortises and tenons used for the first house, in many places. Alexander devised the homestead to his son Myles, who resided on it till his death in 1680. The latter left a numerous family. He also had a son Myles, who inherited the property, but who removed to Bridgewater, and died in 1700. The mother of the last named, and one sister, remained at the old home, and were probably the last of the family who resided there. The estate was sold by Myles, July 3, 1700, to Samuel and Sylvanus Drew, who disposed of the property to Wait Wadsworth, and from his hands it passed to George Faunce, and descended to his children; then a part was purchased of his grandson, George Faunce, and a part of Luther Pierce, by the present proprietor. The descendants of Captain Standish are very numerous, and are scattered through the whole country. Some remain in New England. The Standish tract contains some of the finest land in the county of Plymouth, a part of which, on the east side, was the Elder Brewster place. It is situated on a peninsula, which extends in a south. The summit of the hill is about four hundred yards from the sea, and about one hundred and eighty feet above its level, and when once attained, presents a view to him who communes with nature, and who has pondered over the history of the early Pilgrims, is acquainted with their character, and has conceived the purpose of their exile, - to him it presents a spectacle which has in times past, and which, I conceive, must ever cause an impression on his mind, not easily forgotten, and scarcely to be eradicated. Full as it is of the most pleasing associations, it calls up in the mind of the beholder those reminiscences which gladden his heart and arouse his soul into being, and clothe him with all the nobler feelings of mankind, dormant as they may lie within the deep recesses of his heart. Nor is the loveliness of the scene itself any the less an efficient agent of holy influences; both cause one to tremble, irresistibly, and to offer praise to his Maker. The circumstances, to be sure, add to the attractions of the spot; but its beauty, its simplicity of grandeur, its busy scenes, and its still, silent loneliness give to it a power whose effects need not be mentioned. Before you, in the distance at the east, appear the white sand-hills of Cape Cod, shining beyond the blue expanse, and seeming to encircle by its protecting barrier a spot dear to the heart of every descendant of that Pilgrim band. Extending your eye over the extent of forest to the northwest, you see the Blue Hills of Milton, ascending far above the surrounding country; while nearer, at the north, are the villages of Duxbury and Marshfield, scattered over the fields,

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whose white cottages, shliining in the sun, offer a pleasing contrast to the scene. Below you and around you once arose the humble abode of the Pilgrims. Who can gaze upon the spot which marks the site of the dwelling of Standish, without feelings of emotion? Who can but admire its ready adaptation to a sphere of action so totally different from the school of his youth? Here, too, was the abode of Collier, who, under every circumstance of danger, strove with unceasing toil in the discharge of every duty necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the colony. Here, too, can be seen the spot whereon the habitation of Alden was, whose prudent counsels and whose rigid justice attained for him a rank in the estimation of the colony, alike an honor to himself, and a subject of pride to his descendants. Turn your vision as you may, and you will feel that you are gazing on a scene of more than ordinary interest, full of the most grateful recollections, and of a nature the most agreeable and pleasing. She was among the first to succumb to the privations of that terrible first winter. He married a second wife Barbara , who survived him. In the Plymouth Colony Records, vol. In this he devises that if he "die at Duxburrow, my body to be laid as near as conveniently may be to my two dear daughters, Lora Standish my daughter, and Mary Standish my daughter-in-law. I have given to my son Josiah Standish upon his marriage one young horse, five sheep and two heifers, which I must upon that contract of marriage make forty pounds, yet not knowing whether the estate will bear it at present; my will is that the residue remain in the whole state, and that every one of my four sons, viz. My will is that my eldest son, Alexander, shall have a double share in land. My will is that so long as they live single that the whole be in partnerships between them. I do by this my will make and appoint my loving friends, Mr. Timothy iatherly and Captain James Cudworth, supervisors of this my last will, and that they will be pleased to do the office of Christian love, to be helpful to my poor wife and children by their Christian counsel and advice; and if any difference should arise, which I hope will not, my will is that my said supervisors shall determine the same, and that they see that m. Further, my will is that my servant, John Irish, Jr. I give unto my son and heir apparent, Alexander Standish, all my lands, as heir apparent by lawful descent, in Ormstick, Borsconge, Wrightington, Maudsley, Newburrow, Crawston, and in the Isle of Man, and given to me as right heir by lawful descent, but surreptitiously detained from me, my great-grandfather being a second or younger brother from the house of Standish of Standish. The above described will, as indorsement states, was presented for probate by Captain James Cudworth, May 4, Captain Standish is perhaps better known through Mr. We copy from the poem the following description of the doughty Captain: Buried in thought he seemed, with his hands behind him, and pausing Ever and anon to behold his glittering weapons of warfare, Hanging in shining array along the walls of the chamber - Cutlass and corselet of steel, and his trusty sword of Damascus, Curved at the point and inscribed with its mystical Arabic sentence, While underneath, in a corner, were fowling-piece, musket and matchlock. Short of stature he was, but strongly built and athletic, Broad in the shoulders, deep-chested, with muscles and sinews of iron; Brown as a nut was his face, but his russet beard was already Flaked with patches of snow, as hedges sometimes in November. His vigor, both of mind and body, seemed as strong and fiesh as in his early da s. He combined in a pre. His temperament was sanguine and impulsive, but through the whole course of his life, he seemed to exercise a wonderful control over his passions. His domestic and social life, and the great variety in the associations around this spot, seemed to captivate and control his very being. Here the careworn soldier found rest, - but rest only through that usefulness which ever brings happiness. Ever active and earnest, the full measure of his soul was drawn out in the many opportunities before him to serve his fellowman, and the reward sank deep into a warm and tender heart, full of appreciation and love. The impetuous dreams of early life, the sense of wrong and injustice which drove him from the fatherland were here soothed and put to rest, and perhaps forever buried from thought in the consciousness of the emptiness of title, the possession of wealth, and the glitter of courts and palaces. THE great interest taken by the public in the erection of somrn suitable memorial to Captain MYLES STANDISH, has properly taken the subject from the hands of a few of his immediate descendants, and placed it in charge of the American people at large, the representatives of whom, as shown by the list of the officers of the Association, are fully capable of taking care of the subject in all its bearings. It has often been said that the

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military powers of Standish, together with his great executive ability, and incessant labor in the various departments of the colony, saved it many times from dissolution. Be that as it may, there is abundant evidence that the colony always held him in high confidence and respect. The last commission against the Dutch, so near his death, proves that even in his old age their confidence was not diminished. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic alone would cheerfully erect a monument; but some of our first merchants and citizens are too sensible of the great service of our soldiers to allow them to be at this expense, and offer liberally in its behalf. It is to be presumed that the sum of fifty thousand dollars can be easily raised for such a purpose. President Grant and many of his Generals have signified their hearty approval of the object, and citizens from almost every part of the country offer their aid and support. This Farm was given him by the colony about , and remained in the family till the middle of the last century. The hill is one hundred and eighty feet high, and overlooks Plymouth and Duxbury Bays, and is now much used as a sighting point to navigators in entering Massachusetts Bay. When the shaft is up it will be most useful to the coast survey as well as to navigators. Thus, after two and a half centuries, this tribute is offered to the memory of one who left the allurements of wealth, luxury, and power, for the wilderness of New England, there to give a life service in sowing seeds for the fruit we to-day enjoy.

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Chapter 4 : German addresses are blocked - blog.quintoapp.com

If the body was to be interred within the city limits every one attending the services, including the family, walked to the cemetery. It was unusual for a woman to be seen at a funeral. But the whole social tone of New York society was more de rigueur than now.

It is, for sculpture, the finest period of Egyptian art, and statues and bas-reliefs alike shew a freedom of treatment which was never attained in later times. They are all portraits, more or less successful according to the abilities of the artist, but portraits, which he strove to his utmost to render exactly like his model. For these are not, like our statues, simple works of art, but had, primarily, a religious signification. It was, in fact, on these that the double relied to secure to him the continuance of life throughout eternity and the avoidance of the second death which was definitive and irreparable. As we have seen v. But, in the course of years, the mummy might be destroyed or decay, and moreover, it was shut up in an inaccessible chamber, where, after the day of the burial, the rites appertaining to the worship of ancestry could no longer be celebrated. It was, accordingly, devised that a figure should be placed there, representing the dead man as he used to be in his lifetime, and that this should serve as an auxiliary, or even as a complete substitute for him. This was made of stone or wood, so as to be durable throughout the centuries to come, and, as a single figure was liable to come by violence, the prudence of the owner of the tomb or the piety of his friends multiplied the number of these statues, so as to increase the chances of survival to the double by as many times as there were figures in addition to the body. These statues, when once consecrated by prayers at the time of the obsequies, became capable of being used by the double in every way in which, during life, he had used the body. Their mouth, eyes, nostrils and ears were opened, that is to say, the ceremony simulated the opening in them of the organs which the operations of embalming had shut up on the dead body, and henceforward the double employed these images to eat, drink, hear, smell and speak for him. They were therefore not so much the image of the dead man as the dead man himself, restored to his rightful form, and projected as far along the course of time as these images should last. These ideas necessarily imparted a peculiar character to Egyptian sculpture. The first condition which had to be realised before the double could adapt itself to its stone body was, that this stone body should reproduce, down to minute details, the features and proportions of what the living body had been, and hence the character, at once realistic and idealized which we see in these funerary statues. There would have been small profit to the double in his length of days, if he had been forced to drag about for ever a body broken down with age or infirmity. Therefore a youthful body or that of a man in his prime was restored to him, and thus all the double or Ka imparted to their double the form which it was most useful for him to have, and not that which he actually had at the time of his death. Only in case of a very serious deformity did the artist depart from this rule. The statue of the dwarf Khnumhotep see Upper Story, Room V, case M has all the ugliness of his dwarf body, for, if a statue of normal proportions had been placed in the tomb, the double, who had been accustomed during life to the irregularities of his limbs, would not have felt at home in a regularly shaped body, and would not have been able to live comfortably in the other world. But, if it was permissible generally to idealize the subject to a certain extent, the sculptor had to render the features and general character and bearing with extreme fidelity. The statues are veritable portraits as like as the artist was able to make them, and the poses are typical of the class to which the sitters belonged. If the deceased was a scribe, the statue is in a squatting position, if a king or a nobleman receiving the offerings of his vassals, he stands in an attitude of command, or sits on a chair of state. And the same applies to all the statues placed in the tomb along with him, his wife, children, servants and slaves. They served as bodies for their double, and they secured to the owner in the next world the company of all these individuals. The children are represented as of small size, to shew their dependance on their father, and they either stand beside his leg or alongside his chair. The servants are performing different domestic services, kneading dough, grinding corn, daubing with pitch the jars which are to hold wine and beer. In return for the work done for their master in the other world,

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they received from him a portion of the offering brought to him, and so their own life was assured to them along with his, instead of their having to perish miserably for lack of personal bodies to support their double. As these statues were of immense value to the dead man, extreme care was taken to preserve them as long and as safely as possible. They are generally put in a kind of niche or cupboard, made in the thickness of the masonry behind one of the walls of the reception room, and only communicating with the chapel by a slit, so narrow that one can hardly slip a hand through it. On stated days, the relatives of the priests came to recite prayers or to burn incense before this orifice, in order that the latent life might animate these statues and confirm them in the exercise of their functions.

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Chapter 5 : Judah P. Benjamin - Wikipedia

INTRODUCTION. In English Freemasonry the seal of a certain distinction attaches to the name of Arthur Edward Waite, while it has proved of such appeal in America that an important Grand Lodge has conferred upon him, causa honoris, one of its highest official positions.

Whereas the upper part of Duplin County is very extensive in length, which renders it burthensome to the inhabitants of Johnston and Cumberland Counties, by reason of the said County of Duplin running up twenty miles between Johnston and Cumberland counties, not more than three miles wide, which obstructs the making of roads and keeping them in repair, much to the injury of the inhabitants of the aforesaid counties and damage of travellers: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all that part of Duplin County above Dismal Creek be added to the County of Johnston, and that it be divided by said creek, beginning at the mouth of the creek, Cumberland County line, thence running up the meanders of the said creek and East course to Johnston County Line; and that from and after the passing of this Act, that all that part of Duplin County above said creek be annexed to, and made part of the County of Johnston, and the inhabitants thereof shall be subject and liable to the same Rules, Orders, Taxes, and Privileges, as any other of the inhabitants of the County of Johnston. An Act for dividing Duplin County. Whereas by reason of the large extent of said county, it is greatly inconvenient for the inhabitants to attend the courts and other public duties by law required; II. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Joseph Dickson, William Dickson, David Dodd, Edward Dickson and William Taylor, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to run and lay off the said dividing line between the said county of Duplin and Sampson, and the same shall be recorded in the courts of said counties. And for the due administration of justice, Be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That justices of the peace shall be nominated and commissioned, and courts shall be held in the said county of Sampson in the same manner and with the same jurisdiction as justices in other courts have and exercise, and that the courts of the said county of Sampson shall be held on the third Monday of June, September, December and March in every year; and the courts of the said county of Duplin shall be held by the justices thereof on the third Mondays of January, April, July and October in each and every year. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Thomas Hooks, John Whitehead, William Hubbard, Robert Southerland, Daniel Teachey, John Lanier, Edward Dickson and Daniel Hicks, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for fixing on the most central and convenient place in Duplin county for building a court house, prison and stocks, and for purchasing a quantity of land not exceeding five acres at such place and for the use and benefit of said county; and when the said place is fixed upon, and the said lands purchased, the said commissioners or a majority of them shall, and they are hereby empowered to contract with workmen for building and finishing thereat a court house, prison and stocks, and to take a deed or mesne conveyance for said land for the use of the county. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any of the said commissioners appointed by this Act die, remove or refuse to act, it shall and may be lawful for the remaining commissioners to appoint another person in his stead, who shall and may use and exercise the same power and authority as the commissioners appointed by this Act. And as it will be a considerable time before the said buildings can be completed, Be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the first court to be held for the county of Sampson shall be held at the house of James Myhand, and the justices when met and formed a court, shall either continue to hold their subsequent courts at the said house until the court house shall be built, or shall have power to adjourn to any place more convenient in the said county, they having first duly qualified themselves by the oaths prescribed by law in such cases, and the said justices being so qualified, are hereby declared during their continuance in office, as well within their county courts as without, to have the same powers and authorities, and to be subject to the same forfeitures and penalties as justices of the peace in this State are liable to. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Richard Herring, Thomas

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Thornton, John Fort, John Owens, John Holley, Jonathan Parker, and Thomas Ivey, be, and they or a majority of them are hereby appointed commissioners to fix on a central and convenient place to erect the public buildings in the said county of Sampson, and purchase five acres of land, and take a deed for the same as is directed for the county of Duplin, and to agree with a workman to build a court house, prison and stocks for the use of the said county of Sampson. And be it further Enacted by the authority, That the said commissioners shall from time to time when called on by their county court account for the monies by them received for the purposes aforesaid; and when the buildings shall be completed and other expences paid, their said county courts on settlement with them may make a reasonable allowance for their trouble and expence, and apply the surplus if any as before directed. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to stop or hinder the sheriff or collectors of Duplin, as the same stood undivided, to make distress for fees or other dues which may be owing from the inhabitants of said county at the time of passing this Act, in the same manner as if it had never been made. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said county of Sampson shall be and remain part of the district of Wilmington, and shall furnish four freeholders to attend the superior court as Jurors at Wilmington aforesaid; and the said county of Duplin shall after the passing of this Act nominate and appoint four jurymen to attend the said superior court of Wilmington. Because of the uncertainty of the existence of the true boundary between Duplin and Wayne counties, an act was passed in authorizing the establishment of said line. That the said line shall commence at a pine stump near the house of John Elliot, it being the dividing corner between the counties of Sampson, Wayne and Duplin. To understand this, it will be necessary to give the early boundaries of Onslow County which was established in , Revised statutes, Vol. Just west of the highway and railroad at this point, the water in that stream is at a standstill part of the year, and still further west flows westward in an ever widening stream into the Holly Shelter Pocosin. Nothing is said about the western boundary of Onslow County in that act, and we hear no mention of the western boundary line of Onslow until the year , when Duplin embracing the territory of Sampson is cut off by Legislative enactment from New Hanover County, and the southern boundary of Duplin is there defined by a line beginning on the North East River, opposite the mouth of Rockfish Creek and running thence eastward to the Onslow County line, no distance being given and in fact the western boundary line of Onslow had never been located and was unknown. The head of Whiteoak River, called for as the end of the Northern boundary of Onslow, is south of Comfort in Jones County, and a straight line from that point to where the Boney pond or Beasley Creek enters Holly Shelter Pocosin or to where the water is at a standstill in said stream would be considerable in the boundary. However, the line has been acted upon for many years by both Duplin and Onslow and there is no dispute about the same, except between Pender and Onslow and claimants under the Allison grant in Onslow County and the State Board of Education which owns large tracts of swamp land in Pender County, under the James Caraway Grant. Court Minutes, Book 42, Pages 76 and Waldenmaier, and Meriwether Lewis, having been appointed as surveyors by your honorable board, and each of us having qualified before a Justice of Peace of our respective Counties, did, without partiality or prejudice, re-run the dividing lines between Wayne and Duplin Counties, and between Wayne and Lenoir Counties, in exact accordance with the recorded survey of June 12, , and in accordance with all the well known land marks along each line. For a more complete information regarding the latter line you are respectfully referred to a report prepared by B. The true bearing of this line was determined by an observation on Polaris at Elongation, and was found to be, North 69 degrees, The magnetic declination was found to be 3 degrees and 29 minutes West, making the magnetic bearing of this line, North 72 degrees, For a more complete description of this line and the obstacles encountered thereon, you are respectfully referred to the map attached hereto, and made a part of this report. In Conclusion, we respectfully call your attention to the fact that in the beginning, and near the end of this line we encountered two objects which have been regarded for several generations as being on the County line. One of these points, the head of Sandy Run Branch, is described in the report of The other point is the old Barwick house, which has been recognized for several generations by the older residents of that section as being on the County line. Our investigation led us

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to a Mr. John Flowers of Mt. John Flowers further stated that in breaking this land he had turned out the original stake as set by the Commissioners in , and realizing the importance of the Point, had immediately driven down a large cart axle at the very point where this stake had been plowed out. We proceeded further down the line at a point between Burke Barfield and Clyde Flowers. We found the stump of an old long leaf yellow pine, which according to the reports of the older residents had shown the fore and aft chops of the original survey. Your surveyors then ran a line joining these two irrefutable points. This line was found to have a magnetic bearing of South 74 degrees, and 43 Minutes east. The report of gave this line of South 80 degrees East. In simpler words, the bearing of the line joining these two irrefutable points was found to be essentially as the bearing reported in the report of We found that Messrs. Jim and Jess Albritton had cleared and drained this Poquosin some twenty-five years ago, and consequently we found no corner in evidence, so we proceeded to re-establish a corner by running a line from a Black Gum on the run of the Northeast Cape Fear river, just above the mouth of Calf Pasture Branch. This point had been definitely described as above in the report of By applying the correction of 5 degrees and 17 Minutes to the North, 56 degrees east, given in the report of , we ran North 61 degrees and 17 Minutes east to an intersection with the first line. This line intersected the old Elmore house now owned by W. This line also intersected the house of Major Graham, colored, and Cleveland Grimes, colored, in the suburbs of Mt. Olive, and came to an intersection on a very slight ridge on Messrs. This line was 11, ft. For a more complete description of these two lines you are respectfully referred to the map attached hereto, and made a part hereof. This completed the re-running of the line between Duplin and Wayne County. Your surveyors marked their line at each Corner, and at each point where it crossed a public road by means of reinforced concrete monuments triangular in cross section, and 4 ft. Your surveyors next proceeded to investigate the line dividing Wayne and Lenoir Counties. They found that an act of Legislature dated in called for the division to be a due North line. They began the survey at the corner as established by them and previously described in this report, and ran a north line corrected for the difference in declination from to , which was seven degrees. They, therefore, ran North 7 degrees East to the Neuse River. Just north of the Neuse River they encountered a Water Oak which had been recognized for several generations as being a point on the County line. For complete data on the obstacles encountered on this survey you are respectfully referred to the map attached hereto and made a part hereof. Attached hereto you will please find a list of property owners along the line, and the amount of acreage lying in each County. Having received the order the two Surveyorsâ€™ Commissioners Named, were each qualified before a Justice of the Peace of his respective county, and each swore to weigh the evidence which might be brought to his attention, to do equal and impartial justice to all parties concerned according to their several rights and according to law, and each swore also to do the work to the best of his knowledge and belief. Agreement As To Procedure: Your surveyors met and agreed to retrace the line under the following plan: That in along the boundary line as originally run Natural objects are Controlling Calls; artificial objects second in importance; course third; and distance fourth. Where there is still doubt or uncertainty, that rule should be adapted most consistent with the intent of the original Commissioners. Data on The Legal Line: Upon investigation Your surveyors found the following data on the line in question: This line was ordered run by an Act of Legislature dated December 24th, Gales of Raleigh in This Act appointed two Commissioners from each County to lay off and mark the line and provided further that the said Commissioners were to report the result of their work to the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions when completed. The report of the Commissioners was returned to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin County during the January session of , and the Court ordered this report recorded. Given under our hands and seals this 5th day of January,

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Chapter 6 : Full text of "An introduction to poetry"

He is led upon a large "Eagle" at his Consecration, as the Office of Consecration sets forth. (See that Office.) The view of the city betokens the Prelate's rule over the city; the Eagle denotes the loftiness and purity of his teaching.

Nicolay and John Hay. Memorandum given to Hicks. Sketch written for Fell. An Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln, consisting of the personal portions of his letters, speeches and conversations. Compiled and annotated by Nathaniel Wright Stephenson. L copy 3 "Table of sources": The Campaign in Illinois. Douglas and Lincoln at Alton, Illinois. Washington, Printed by L. The Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield, Dunlap, assistant editors. Eight portraits of Lincoln reproduced in gravure; documents reproduced in collotype. Complete works of Abraham Lincoln. Edited by John G. With a general introduction by Richard Watson Gilder, and special articles by other eminent persons. This edition de grand luxe is limited to seven hundred numbered and registered sets. Blue cloth with gilt lettering on spine. Signed John Wesley Hill. Red full-morocco, with gilt tooling on front cover and spine. M P Cover title. P "A souvenir of Lincoln Day, P 2 copies "A souvenir of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the delivery of this classic utterance, November Pages 2 , 4 blank. One copy with cream-colored background on cover, the other with same background on p. Discoveries and inventions; a lecture by Abraham Lincoln delivered in i It appeared in print for the first time in Sunset Magazine in Each page printed within black ornamented borders. Purple boards with gilt lettering on cover. M Ei86ocopy4 " copies. This copy is no. End paper autographed by Henry A. Melvin for John S. Red boards with gilt lettering on cover. Un documento storico; lettera autografa del Presidente Lincoln al rappresentanti di San Marino. Facsimile and translation on p. Separate from San Marino, 3 Settembre Douglas an enemy to the North. Reasons why the North should oppose Judge Douglas. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. Delivered at Cincinnati, September 19, Washington, Printed by Lemuel Towers, ? In red quarter-morocco slipcase. New York, Doubleday, Page, " xiii, p. Little masterpieces M var. Stamped on title page: Washington, National Archives, National Archives facsimile, no. An Evening with Lincoln. The nutshell library, ed. Letters and recollections. Facsimile manuscript of a speech on sectionalism. Speech delivered October i, The mimeographed text accompanying the facsimile includes a section from "Historical American autographs" published by the American Art Association, Inc. Cardboard covers, bound at top with metal press. Portrait of Lincoln mounted on cover. Copy 4 consists of facsimile of the speech only, with one leaf missing. Homemade covers of brown wrapping paper. Sibley of Minnesota, ordering him to execute 39 of the Indian murderers, found guilty by a military commission, of massacring white people in the outbreak of , and condemned to be hung. Portrait of Lincoln on cover. Famous speeches of Abraham Lincoln. With an introduction by William H. This copy is number Address on the Dred Scott Decision at Springfield, Conclusion of speech at Springfield, Douglas, October 30, Farewell address at Springfield, First inaugural address, March 4, Address at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, November 19, Second inaugural address, March 4, Last public address, April 11, Red cloth, with paper labels on cover and spine. Townsend to George P. Red polished full-morocco, with gilt lettering and gilt ornaments on spine. Famous Speeches of Abraham Lincoln. Set in Waverley type. House of Representatives , and Oct. Blue boards, with orange simulated label on spine. In red three-quarter-closed case. First and second inaugural addresses; message, July 5, ; proclamation, January i, ; Gettysburg address, November 19,

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Chapter 7 : Fr Ray Blake's Blog: January

ode HENRY TIMROD Sung on the occasion of decorating the graves of the Confederate Dead, at Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina,

Stephen Bovel Robert Patterson p. McCalla to prepare a financial statement of the Academy. In addition to the above who were present yesterday trustee Samuel Shannon was present at this meeting. The board adopted the following resolution: Moore or any three of them be appointed a committee to receive proposals from those who may think proper to contribute Land for that purpose and to give assistance in erecting buildings thereon, for the use of the Seminary, or otherwise to increase the funds; and to make a report to the next meeting of the Board, of all the proposals which they may receive, that the Board may be enabled to proceed to fix on a seat without further delay. At this time four sites for the Academy were considered. In June the Board having considered all propositions decided to locate the Academy at Pisgah. Paris did not get the Kentucky Academy but a few years later founded Bourbon Academy in which many young people received good classical training. We quote from the Western Luminary dated December 19, , page , as follows: The meeting commenced on Friday, the 7th inst. The high waters and increasing rains prevented many from attending. The number and the deep interest increased every day. On Sabbath morning 22 persons were admitted to communion on a profession of the faith in Christ. On Monday the serious impression appeared to extend and become more deep and awful-about forty came forward at night, as inquirers for the salvation of their souls. The public exercises were continued on Tuesday afternoon and night, and p. Nine more were received into the Church on a public profession, and many others gave reason to hope that they found refuge in the Saviour. In all, thirty-two have been visibly added to the followers of the Lamb, and there are more than , in this town and vicinity, seriously exercised, for the eternal welfare of their souls. What is a little remarkable, there appears to be but little opposition from the world. Some of the most respectable and influential men in the place, are saying, we cannot oppose the work we cannot, and will not, hinder our relatives and friends from going forward and securing their salvation if we feel not yet disposed to go with them. May He who has begun this good and glorious work continue it, until all shall have its blessed effects. Garrison, dated Paris, January 18th, , says: The Lord is still working powerfully and gloriously among the people. Last night was an awfully solemn night here; the Church was crowded. Forty-five have been added on this occasion. The whole number received into the Presbyterian Church in Paris since the revival commenced is about ninety. Skillman-I have time merely to state that our four days meeting here was one of much interest, and the effects of which I hope will not be forgotten through eternity. Since the last sacramental occasion, which was but a month preceding, about 30 professed their faith in Christ. The whole number of professors in two months is , and three have been added by certificate. About 20 whites and 40 blacks appeared on the anxious seats at the close of the meeting. A general religious impression appears to pervade the town and vicinity. The Lord is truly doing wonders in our day. He tells of three meetings in Paris. One was on the Saturday preceeding the fourth Sabbath in August The second was the first Sabbath in June , and the third was on the second Sabbath in June Crawford was nearly done preaching when I got there. One poor ignorant man of the p. McNamara spoke last on Saturday evening. I talked to Mr. McNamara about these violences I do not know what effect it will have. Howe at the stated place where two or three were struck. It was an affecting time indeed. Next morning went to camp found a number there. Patton of Stonermouth was down in a long agony. Sabbath of June The Sacrament was administered. Tull, Joseph Howe, Jas. About people on Sunday. Brother Robinson Saturday morn. On Isaiah 53d, 3d, 1st clause. He is despised etc. The Lord reigns etc. Had a cold society in the Meeting house at night. Campbell preached on Jesus Christ our Passover was sacrificed for us. People all this time were attentive. Some very disorderly people on Sunday. While the tables were serving Mr. I had felt very bad all the time before. Some people seemed affected at the tables. I believe it was a solemn time to Christians. Old Elder McConnel fell when waiting on the tables. Sunday evening old Mr.

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People were very attentive. I spoke on faith in the meeting house. Felt a kind of. Rice spoke after me. Welch gave us another long sleepy discourse. The preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness etc. I preached to a small assembly a short sermon on 1st Jon. I heard of no one being newly convicted throughout the Sacramental occasion. The people were more than generally attentive to Mr. He told them not to wait to see their leprosy worse intimating I thought that all by nature say their spiritually leprous state so that they might come to Christ without seeing it worse. The people were tolerably attentive but the feelings of some much hurt. We had society at the Stand. Some fell, about God thou wilt not despise. Stone exhorted his people to pray as one man etc. Again, if I rightly recollect, he exhorted to prayer. McPheeters took a vacant opportunity to speak. The noise in the course of 10 minutes was so great as to confound Mr. Many of them together. Almost all the people that came to hear etc. I exhorted a few minutes once but it was after the people were fatigued out. After some time Mr. Betsy the eldest lost her strength in a great measure. I looked at them only. Above all things have fervent charity among yourselves etc. I observed that charity was not a plant that grows in the natural soil of the human heart. Gave some marks of true brotherly affection. I spoke above 2 hours to a very attentive audience. He said there was one spirit but a diversity of operations as though the spirit by an unusual operation would excite to an act directly contrary to the word of God. I told her the setting my slaves free depended on the will of another. And if they were free they could not support themselves. I told them I would talk to them about that at the proper time. I then made a short address on the joyful tidings. After I came off the stand Mr. McCune of Stonermouth told me that he always loved me, but that he loved me more today than ever. Smith shook hands said he did not agree in sentiment but he would let love continue. I told him I could at another time talk about that-meaning that the example of such praying was afforded Cumberlanders by the Methodists. Rankin I think told me that the falling took place first under Mr.

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Judah Philip Benjamin QC (August 11, - May 6,) was a lawyer and politician who was a United States Senator from Louisiana, a Cabinet officer of the Confederate States, and, after his escape to the United Kingdom at the end of the American Civil War, an English barrister. Benjamin was the.

When from the dome height echoes An "Ite, missa est," Depart, and take thy rest. In all records of travel, of cheer, of merriment, she can say thankfully: Change of air and scene was prescribed, and the two sailed for Europe early in May. Throughout the journeyings which followed, our mother had two objects in view: These objects were not always easy to combine. After a few days at Chester where she laments the "restoration" of the fine old oak of the cathedral, "now shining like new, after a boiling in potash" and a glimpse of Hawarden and Warwick, they proceeded to London and took lodgings in Bloomsbury a quarter of high fashion when she first knew London, now given over to lodgings. Once settled, she lost no time in establishing relations with friends old and new. The Unitarian Association was holding its annual conference; one of the first entries in the Journal tells of her attending the Unitarian breakfast where she spoke about "the poor children and the Sunday schools. Delia Stewart Parnell, whom I had known in America, had given me a letter of introduction to her son, Charles, who was already conspicuous as an advocate of Home Rule for Ireland. He called upon me and appointed a day when I should go with him to the House of Commons. I asked this lady if her husband agreed with Mr. To Floral Hall concert, where heard Patti â€” and many others â€” a good concert. Singleton [Violet Fane], Dr. Schliemann, and others, among them Edmund Yates. Lord Houghton was most polite and attentive. Robert Browning was there. His hair was then quite black, and the curious white forelock which he wore combed high like a feather, together with his striking dress, made him one of the most conspicuous figures in the London of that day. Henry Irving came in late: Schliemann speak before the Royal Geographical Society, where she made a plea for the modern pronunciation of Greek. In order to help her husband in his work, Mrs. Wood â€” he has excavated the ruins at Ephesus, and has found the site of the Temple of Diana. His wife has helped him in his work, and having some practical experience in the use of remedies, she gave much relief to the sick men and women of the country. Westminster Abbey at 2 P. Edward Twisleton seemed to come back to me, and so did dear Chev, and a spiritual host of blessed ones who have passed within the veil. Grosvenor Gallery with the Seeleys. Gladstone complained that the flowers ordered from her country seat had but just arrived. A daughter of the house proceeded to arrange them. Breakfast was served at two round tables, exactly alike. The talk ran a good deal upon Hellenics, and I spoke of the influence of the Greek in the formation of the Italian language, to which Mr. Gladstone did not agree. I know that scholars differ on the point, but I still retain the opinion I expressed. I ventured a timid remark regarding the number of Greek derivatives used in our common English speech. English words derived from Greek? Our mother notes hearing him open the discussion that followed Mrs. Lord Rosebery, who was at that time Mr. Rosebery, though he must have been a man past thirty at the time, looked a mere boy. His affection for "Uncle Sam" Ward was as loyal as that for his chief, and it was on his account that he paid our mother some attention when she was in London. She always remembered this visit as one of the most interesting of the many she made to the "province in brick. She often spoke of the great interest of seeing so many different circles of London society; likening it to a layer cake, which a fortunate stranger is able to cut through, enjoying a little of each. Her modest Bloomsbury lodgings were often crowded by the leaders of the world of letters, philanthropy, and art, and some even of the world of fashion. The little lodging-house "slavey" was often awed by the titles on the cards she invariably presented between a work-worn thumb and finger. It is curious to contrast the brief record of these days with that of the Peace Crusade. To morning service at the Foundling Hospital â€” very touching. To luncheon with M. I am to speak there concerning Laura Bridgman. Henry James may come to take me to St. Meeting in Lambeth Library. A day of rest, indeed. A ball at Mr. Mallock, whose "New Republic" was one of the books of that season. Knowles, editor of the "Nineteenth Century. There are many

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entries like the following: Waddington, late Minister of Education in France. Garden party at Chiswick in the afternoon. Prince of Wales there with his eldest son, Prince Albert Victor. Madame Waddington was formerly Miss King, the granddaughter of Mr. Our mother was always interested in meeting any descendants: Langtry, the "Jersey Lily," was the beauty and toast of the season. She found it hard to tear herself away from England; the visit which she likened to one at the house of an adored grandmother was over all too soon. The great Franz Hals pictures delighted her beyond measure. She never waited for any authority to admire either a work of art or a person. She had much to say about the influence of the Dutch blood both in our own family and in our country, which was to her merely a larger family connection. All through Holland she was constantly noting customs and traditions which we seemed to have inherited; and she felt a great likeness and sympathy between herself and some of the Dutch people she knew. To the old prison where the instruments of torture are preserved. The prison itself is so dark and bare that to stay therein was a living death. To this was often added the most cruel torture. The poor wretch was stretched on a cross, on which revolving wheels, turned by a crank, agonized and destroyed his spinal column "or, by another machine, his head and feet were drawn in opposite directions "or, his limbs were stretched out and every bone broken with an iron bar. Tortures of fire and water were added. Through all these horrors, I saw the splendors of faith and conscience which illuminated these dungeons, and which enabled frail humanity to bear these inflictions without flinching. She listened to all the detailed explanations and looked at all the dreadful instruments, buoyed up by the thought of the splendors she speaks of, when mere shrinking flesh-and-blood creatures like her companion, who only thought of the poor tortured bodies, could not bear the strain of it. Went to the Cathedral, and saw the dear Rubens pictures "my Christ in the Elevation of the Cross seemed to me as wonderful as ever. Education of the Virgin by Rubens "angels hold a garland above the studious head of the young Madonna. This would be a good picture for Vassar. Up betimes "to high mass at the Cathedral. Had a seat near the Descent, and saw it better than ever before. Could not see the Elevation so well, but feasted my eyes on both. Went later to the church of St. Found it very beautiful. The collection of beasts from Africa is very rich. They are also successful in raising wild beasts, having two elephants, a tiger, and three giraffes which have been born in the cages "some young lions also. The captive lioness always destroyed her young, and these were saved by being given to a dog to nurse At night took railroad for Czerwinsk, travelling second-class. After securing our seats, as we supposed, we left the cars to get some refreshments, when a man and a woman displaced our effects, and took our places. The woman refused to give me my place, and annoyed me by pushing and crowding me. She was always so gracious to fellow-travellers that they usually "made haste to be kind" in return. She talked with these chance acquaintances of their country or their profession. It was never mere idle conversation. This journey across Europe was undertaken solely for the pleasure of seeing her sister, always her first object in visiting Europe. The bond between them was very strong, spite of the wide difference of their natures and the dissimilarity of their interests. Baron Eric had served in the Franco-Prussian War with distinction, had been seriously wounded, and obliged to retire from active service. Here was an entirely new social atmosphere, the most conservative in Europe. Even before the travellers arrived, the shadow of formality had fallen upon them; for Mrs. Terry had written begging that they would arrive by "first-class"! The journey was already a great expense, and the added cost seemed to her useless. Accordingly, she bought second-class tickets to a neighboring station and first-class ones from there to Czerwinsk. This entailed turning out in the middle of the night and waiting an hour for the splendid express carrying the stiff and magnificently upholstered first-class carriages, whose red plush seats and cushions were nothing like so comfortable as the old grey, cloth-lined, second-class carriages! Still, the travellers arrived looking as proud as they could, wearing their best frocks and bonnets. Hightum, tigtum, and scrub. Arrived at Czerwinsk, where sister L.

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It has 73 acres of Land on Lexington road 1 1/2 miles from Paris. February 12, Rev. G. W. Kennedy will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next and preceding Saturday at usual time. (p.

Munificent Donations and Promises for More. A Vigorous War Policy Demanded. In response to a call Issued by His Honor the Mayor, in behalf of a Committee composed of the most influential men in the City, a vast concourse of people met in the Park yesterday afternoon. The stands were beautifully and patriotically decorated with the National ensign; garlands of flowers depended from the uprights; smaller flags hung from every possible staff; and a general winding up in the ever popular red, white and blue, caused each platform to appear cheerfully and intensely American. At the hour of 4, not more than ten thousand people had gathered around the Hall. The steps of that edifice, the immediate front of the stands, the roofs of contiguous houses, and the branches of the neighboring trees were well filled, but the body of the people were at the Jersey City Ferry, waiting for the arrival of Gen. Corcoran and the gallant Sixty-ninth, which, travel-worn and stained, was being ovated and hand-shaken on its homeward way. They cheered everybody, encored every patriotic air, and called aloud for speeches. It is my privilege and my proudest duty to call this meeting to order. No meeting of American citizens ever met together at a crisis more imminent in the history of the country. The General declared that the nomination was carried without opposition, and informed the audience that the Mayor would take the chair. The Mayor announced that Mr. I shall not inflict on you a lengthy speech. The call for this meeting truly declares that the time for sneaking has passed, and that action, instant, earnest, united action is the duty of the hour. We have a country to be saved. Let us resolve that it shall be saved by the concentration of all our energies in the performance of this one great duty. For what are we fighting? It is for nothing less than National existence and the cause of civil liberty everywhere. An aristocracy, grounded on human servitude, has rebelled against a democratic Government, of which its members form numerically an insignificant part. Its only grievance is that the people, instead of bowing to its insolent dictation, have exercised the rights of freemen. Our would-be masters could not endure such temerity from men whom they have contemptuously called "mudsills. They took up arms to destroy the Government and sever the Union, of which numerically they formed less than a fiftieth part. But by establishing a relentless despotism and sweeping conscription, the deluded and helpless non-slaveholders of their section have been swept, as by a whirlwind, into the ranks of their army. Aided by these appliances, they now confront us on the theatre of war with superior numbers. This must be changed--instantly changed--if we would save our honor and insure our triumph. How shall this be done? By following their example of conscription? Let the patriotism and manhood of freemen answer the question. In a life and death struggle between civil liberty and the prerogative of waste, it is natural that the armies of the latter should be filled by the iron scourge of despotic power; but the defenders of liberty should be impelled by their own free wills and manly hearts. We fight for the rights of the people, and in defence of liberty, order and law. The best interests of humanity are involved in the issue, and our failure would cast a dark shade over the future of the race. But there must be no such word as fall. To avoid it, however, there must be no hesitancy in the rush to arms. Every man who can fight should promptly and cheerfully tender his services to the Government; and every man of means should contribute liberally to those who volunteer, and for the support of their families. He declares that no inducements, however strong, "not even the fee simple of Broadway," would restrain him from the battle-field. Let us try to emulate this spirit, and by united, vigorous effort, save the honor of our City by avoiding the necessity of a draft. We are behind other portions of the State, and behind many of our sister cities. This must be changed. Let us, under the promptings of a common patriotism, unite in an earnest effort to send to the field a force that will overwhelm this malignant rebellion; and let us do it voluntarily, as freemen should who are worthy to be free. Under the circumstances, it was deemed wise to wait until the troops had taken their station, and for a few moments there was nothing done but to cheer and shout, and hurrah, and be glad for the safe return of the

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"Boys with the Green Flag. The General rode a fine gray stallion superbly caparisoned, and looked himself every inch a soldier. The men walked erect, and with proud deport, bearing their guns with fixed bayonet, and on their backs the heavily laden knapsack. They looked every inch the soldier, too, and dirty ones at that, for they were covered with dust, begrimed and travel-stained, as are their flags, but crowned as well with glory, and happy in the enjoyment of the respect of their fellow-citizens. His appearance there was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration by the multitude who at this time must have numbered at least 30,, and who cheered louder, longer and more lustily than ever before. At this moment the scene from the stand was most exciting. The vast crowd had broken all barriers and sweeping up like the waves of the sea, had swallowed up policemen, soldiers and all, and stood shouting, red-faced and cheery, in honor of their friend, whose military career, so well commenced promises to be most brilliantly successful. This made the boys good-natured, and the reading was done as follows: Resolved, That any interference on the part of foreign Powers in the great contest for the existence of our free institutions, will be regarded by our people and treated by our Government as a declaration of war. CORCORAN was then introduced by the Mayor, who said; "Fellow-citizens, I feel that we have a man among us who needs no introduction at my hands" a man whom it is a pleasure to esteem, to know, and to respect throughout these United States. I present to you Gen. They rushed towards the stand, they screamed themselves blind, they demanded the most extravagant honors for their favorite, they invoked the blessing of the Infinite upon him and his men, they swore he was a hero, they kissed the green flag, hugged the soldiers, all tattered and torn, and they made such an uproar that it was as idle to speak to them as it would be to address a herd of buffaloes. Quiet being in a measure"small one"restored, the General spoke as follows: The call for this meeting proclaims that the time for discussion is past, and that the time for action has arrived. This is the appropriate sentiment, and, in accordance with that sentiment, I stand here before you, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment stand here too"["Hurrah," and cheers]"ready to take action, in common with our fellow-citizens, for the immediate and speedy suppression of the rebellion. Mayor, not to loiter but to reorganize; not to desert, but to fill up their ranks to their full standard, and, whilst determined never to give up the cause of their country, are equally bent on continuing to do it every service in their power"desirous of seeing their families, it is true"wishing, as I know, to return here with me to see their families and their friends, and equally resolved to return with me from the seat of war to see you again. To these men there is only one answer, and that is the answer of the people of this great City, and of this nation, to the world, that never, until the last man is lost and the last dollar expended, shall we cease our efforts until this rebellion is crushed, Let us take a review of how this rebellion stands. For thirty years, at least, those men have been plotting against our institutions. During that time they have been preparing themselves for the opportunity to strike the blow. The opportunity came, perhaps [sic], sooner than they anticipated.. We made the opportunity and we forced them to act before they felt ready"but enough. They were much more ready than we were; and, when we went forth to meet them, we went forth like a father going to chastise his disobedient child, and we found that the child would act so unruly that we must deny him, as it were, the absurdities which he claimed. You are willing to support [sic] it, to prosecute this war with unabated vigor, and to contribute to this war with the last dollar you have in your possession. We have strong foot-holds in all the Southern States except one or two, and, with a noble and cordial response in answer to the call of the President of the United States, we find that it brings forth these , volunteers, and I am satisfied that before six months roll by this rebellion will be forever crushed. It will send a thrill of joy throughout this nation when they read of this immense gathering of freemen in this Empire City of the Empire State, which has so nobly done its duty; and I say to you, that no matter how many battles the Southern people may have won, they cannot hope of any prominent success while you present an undivided front to them while you show them that you are determined that we must be the possessors of every inch of soil of this continent, and that, too, before this war ceases. I believe in the people of this City"["Cheers. The man who is not with us now is against us. No one half-way about it. They are skedaddling off. DAVIS and his associates. From the first, every Irish heart has beat proudly, fondly and heartily for the cause, and the Irish, I am confident, will never cease their

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exertions until that cause be won. They will open in every prominent locality in. And it may be as well for me to say that I shall make no national distinction in the selection. I shall extend the right hand of fellowship to the American-born; I will even take the hand of the Know-Nothing and the Black Republican, or any man of any other "ism. Corcoran had partially subsided, Gen. After a short speech he presented the following resolutions: Resolved, That any man fails to properly comprehend the great crisis through which the nation is now passing who does not realise [sic] that God himself is manifest in the moral and political phenomena which this great, loyal, intelligent people have thus far constantly displayed in sustaining constitutional representative Government, when assailed with arms and violence by traitors who have most largely enjoyed its benefits and protection. Resolved, That each seeming disaster has only more fully developed a higher courage, a loftier patriotism, a more thorough and invincible determination, and a more sublime devotion on the part of the loyal, patriotic masses, for the preservation of the Union, for freedom and for free government. The Mayor then put the resolutions to the vote and they were vociferously adopted, after which Mr. Resolved, That the following citizens, namely, Geo. Curtis Noyes, David Dows, A. Mali, be a "National War Committee," with power to add to their number and fill vacancies, to represent the people of the City of New-York in all that relates to obtaining and using the means for a vigorous prosecution of the war and a speedy destruction of the rebellion. This was greeted with hearty cheers, and the people waited for more. In other days, now passed, our people have assembled here for various objects. But never before has any one assemblage been of equal importance with this. Here we all stand—the lawyer, the carpenter, the laborer, shoulder to shoulder, and what for? I wish the President of the United States, an honest man, was here to see this assemblage. I wish he had his Cabinet here with him, and I would say, Sir, as the humble representative of this great mass, we demand of you, the President of the United States, that the armies in Virginia shall move onward—[cheers]—and that they shall not cease moving onward until this old flag shall wave in triumph from the rebel Capital. We, of New-York, have early done our duty, and we continue to do it cheerfully. CHASE wants money, he goes to the railroad office and buys a through ticket for this City, and when he gets here, he gets his money here, and therefore we have a right to say the armies must go on. And the armies ought not to stop at Richmond, but should go on to the very Gulf—and, Sir, we will not be satisfied till the flag floats from the flag-staff of Sumter. The force against us is mighty in malevolence and in numbers. We have a duty to perform, each one of us. We have grown rich here, and made fortunes here, and now our country wants our money and our fortunes. I say to the men of wealth give up some of your treasure to keep the families of our brave soldiers from starving. Now, I hope every man in this City will do his duty. God bless you, now and forever! Wetmore then read the following letter from Gen. I am directed by the President to express his sincere regret that owing to imperative engagements he cannot be at New-York to-morrow. It will be impossible for me to attend your meeting.